## 2019 CERTIFICATION 28 JUN -5 AM 8: 42

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

W: Low Grove Little ASSOC.

Public Water System Name

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community Public Water System (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. You must email, fax (but not preferred) or mail, a copy of the CCR and Certification to the MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply.

	Customers were	informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)
	*	Advertisement in local paper (Attach copy of advertisement)
		☐ On water bills (Attach copy of bill)
		☐ Email message (Email the message to the address below)
		□ Other
	Date(s) custon	ners were informed: 5 /27 /2020 / /2020 / /2020
	methods used	buted by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery
	Date Mailed/I	Distributed:/
$\Box$	CCR was distrib	outed by Email (Email MSDH a copy)  Date Emailed: / / 2020
		□ As a URL(Provide Direct URL)
		☐ As an attachment
		☐ As text within the body of the email message
	Name of New	hed in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication) spaper: The News Commercial
		d: 5 87/8080
	CCR was posted	l in public places. (Attach list of locations)  Date Posted: / /2020
	CCR was posted	on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address:
CED	TIFICATION	(Provide Direct URL)
I here above and c	eby certify that the and that I used disorrect and is consist alth, Bureau of Pub	CCR has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified tribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true ent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the PWS officials by the Mississippi State Department lic Water Supply  Water Supply  Gent, Mayor, Owner, Admin. Contact, etc.)  Date

**Submission options** (Select one method ONLY)

Mail: (U.S. Postal Service) MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215 Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

**Fax:** (601) 576 - 7800

\*\*Not a preferred method due to poor clarity\*\*

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2020!

## 2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Willow Grove Water Association 5 2020

PWS#: 0160010 May 2020

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Gaines Reynolds, President at 601.270,6186. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend the meeting scheduled for the third Tuesday of each month at 5:00 PM at the well site,

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Catahoula Formation and the Miocene Aquifers. The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Willow Grove Water Association have received lower susceptibility rankings to contamination.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2019. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2019, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

				TEST RES	SULTS		8	
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure- ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic	Contam	inants						
10. Barium	N	2018*	.0159	.00380159	ppin	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2018*	4	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

16. Fluoride	N	2018*	.593	No Range	ppm	et .	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2018*	1	0	ppb		0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2019	.5	No Range	ppm		10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; eaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection	on By-	Product	S		10				
Chlorine	N	2019	1.8	,91 – 2.87	mg/l	0	MRDL		/ater additive used to control icrobes
Unregulat	ed Co	ntamina	nts						
Sodium	N	2019	97000	20000 - 97000	PPB	NONE	NO	C	oad Salt, Water Treatment hemicals, Water Softeners and ewage Effluents.

<sup>\*</sup> Most recent sample. No sample required for 2019.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The Willow Grove Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

## **Proof of Publication**

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI COVINGTON COUNTY

PERSONALLY APPEARED before me, the undersigned authority, in and for said County and State, **Analyn Arrington Goff**, Publisher of **THE NEWS-COMMERCIAL**, a newspaper published in Collins, said County, who being duly sworn, says the publication of a certain notice, a true copy of which is hereto attached, was made in said paper on the hereinafter dates, as follows, to-wit:

Vol118	No47	DatedMay 27, 2020
Vol	No	Dated
Vol	No	Dated
Vol	No	Dated
Sworn to and subsc	ribed before me	this the Publisher day of Notary Public
Printer's Fee Proof of Publication TOTAL	\$	10#72260 NOTARY PUBLIC Comm. Expires Dec. 18, 2023

## 2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Willow Grove Water Association PWSII: 0160010 May 2020

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8				TEST R	ES	ULTS	(4.7	SAT.		1	***************************************
Contaminant	Violatio Y/N	Collectin	I Break out	Range of Dete or For Suring Exceeding MCL/ACL	ets eo	Measure- ment	34	CLG.	MG		Likity Sturm of Contemposition
Inorganic	Contan	ainants			-	-	-	. 15	-	3.5	27 27 27
10. Berium	N	2018*	.0159	.0038~10159		<b>ópin</b>	I	2		2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from mobal reference; erosion of natural deposits
		N 2018* 4 0 ppm		ррт		1,3	AL-	1.3	Corresion of fernishbid parating systems; erosion of reshinal deposits: leading from secon, preservatives		
16. Fluoride		2018*	.45903	filo Runge	T	opm .		46	1.67	4	Erosion of natural deposits, was accilitive which promotes strong tours; discharge from landing and abundant factories
17. Land 19. Nitrate (as.	NC.	2015*	-1	O.	1	ppb		10	AL:	15	Compaion of household plumbing systems, emelon of natural deposits
Allbrogen)	QN .	2019	.5	No Runge		spen		10	10		Runoff from bardicar use; leaching from suplic tanks, sawaga: erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection	n By-P	roducts			1		Š		"Trees"	7	Signification of the VA
Chlorina	1	H.		.91 - 2.87	mg/l	T	O MASOF #9 TA		We	der additkre userd to control	
Unregulat	ed Cont	aminan	its					_	-		
Sodiem Most recent sam	N	2019	97000	20000 - 97000	PPB	1NO	NE	*	ONE	Chi	ed Sult: Water Treatment emicale, Water Softeners and water Efficients

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